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he had not despaired because there had been delay. It is probable that a copy of the new treaty is already in the hands of the British Foreign Office.

#### "THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD."

Incidentally the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria has been made the occasion for the display, on the part of our British cousins, of a great deal of national pride and vanity, that might better have been spared. Such occasions are usually full of contradictions. The people of no nation, however, can throw stones at British wastefulness, or pride, or display of power, for every nation has a glass roof over its own head. We had our own boastful display of war ships in the harbor of New York four years ago, and more recently still a great pageant in the same city, in which military power and glory had high laudation. Shall we criticise England, then, because she made the Queen's celebration the occasion of spending in display one hundred millions of precious dollars that might have been spent on the wretched sufferers in India, and of letting the world see that she could get together a literally frightful array of war vessels? We will not criticise, but only think.

We have not seen much reference, during the great jubilee, to the many wicked wars carried on by British arms during the Queen's long reign. But we have no doubt the Queen herself has carried the heavy burden of them much on her heart. We say burden, not guilt. For if the Queen had ruled as well as reigned, if she had had her gracious wishes carried out, there would, we doubt not, have been fewer blood spots to disfigure the national garments. Lord Aberdeen, who was Prime Minister when the Crimean war was declared, afterwards expressed to Richard Cobden his great sorrow that he had allowed the press of the country to drag him into that disgraceful war. We have reason to believe that the Queen has silently been apologizing to the world, while the gorgeous ceremonies have been going on, for the many exhibitions of the great national sin on the results of which in considerable measure the extent and "glory" of her Empire rest.

Queen Victoria's heart and mind have been for righteousness and peace. She has done much for peace. Possibly she might have done more; we do not know. All citizens of the United States, who know the fact, remember with profound gratitude the occasion when she and her Princely husband, who was then by her side, took the sting out of the telegram which her bellicose Prime Minister had prepared to send to this country in the days of the "Trent" excitement,—a sting which, if allowed to remain, would almost certainly have brought on war. It is well known that the Queen's influence, in these days, has been very powerful in favor

of a permanent arbitration system between her country and ours. She has expressed the wish that her long reign may be crowned with the establishment of such a permanent bond of peace. For this purpose and influence of the great Queen, all true Americans are deeply grateful. Such a convention, which we believe she will live to see, would add a lustre to her crown such as it has never yet manifested.

It was an American, and not one of her own subjects, who, in a toast to Victoria, called her "the woman of the world." The one thing that has shone out and been spoken out above all others, during the great jubilee, has been the Queen's personal excellence of character. This has been in everybody's mind. Americans have been among the first to recognize it and to declare it, and the enthusiasm of their respect and reverence for her Majesty, though not so demonstrative, has been no less warm and genuine than that of her own subjects. She is "the woman of the world," not because she is better than multitudes of other women in lowlier stations, not because there are no other women who would have made as womanly queens as she. She is "the woman of the world" because, placed providentially on the throne of a great and mighty empire and surrounded by the constant temptations to pride, corruption and frivolity incident to such a position, she has not only maintained untarnished in her own person all the womanly, wifely and motherly virtues, but has so strengthened and exalted them by her conspicuous Christian example that she has helped to lift not only all royalty and rulership, but also all womanhood and manhood to a higher plane. To say that she has been both a womanly queen and a queenly woman is to give her the highest tribute possible to one in her position. Long live the good, pure, humble, great Christian Queen! May the mighty nation, which has grown better as well as mightier during her long reign, never know a worse sovereign!

#### THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The third Mohonk Annual Conference on International Arbitration was held at Lake Mohonk, New York, on the second, third and fourth of June. The attendance was considerably larger than that of last year, about one hundred and forty being present. A very much larger number had been invited by Mr. Smiley, but owing to other engagements many who are deeply interested in the cause were unable to come. Among those present were eminent statesmen, diplomats, judges, jurists, college presidents, professors, clergymen, literary men, editors and business men. The presence and evident interest of so many influential people from various parts of the country, many of whom were at an arbitration conference for the first time, gave unmistakable evidence of the great awak-

ening everywhere taking place on the subject of international peace.

Two sessions of the Conference were held daily, at 10 in the morning and 8 in the evening. The afternoons were, in accordance with Mr. Smiley's generous arrangements, given up to boating, and to walks and drives about the magnificent estate of nearly four thousand acres on the top of the mountain. For it must never be forgotten that all the Mohonk Conferences are opportunities of pleasure as well as of good works.

Mr. Smiley opened the Conference with a general statement of its purposes and a cordial welcome to those whom he had invited. On his nomination ex-Senator Edmunds, whose services as presiding officer last year were so admirably performed, was chosen president. He was welcomed with the warmest enthusiasm as he came forward to take the chair. His address, which we give in full on another page, was largely a review of the circumstances which led to the defeat of the Anglo-American treaty, and was listened to with the greatest interest.

At the close of Mr. Edmunds' address Edwin D. Mead and Martha D. Adams were chosen secretaries, Joshua L. Baily, treasurer, and Samuel B. Capen, Professor J. B. Clark, Robert Treat Paine, Judge J. H. Stiness, Judge W. N. Ashman, Judge Learned, President Slocum of Colorado, Hon. William L. Wilson and Benjamin F. Trueblood were selected to act as a Business Committee.

The speakers of the opening session, after organization, were Edward Everett Hale, Benjamin F. Trueblood and Edwin D. Mead. Dr. Hale was in his best mood, and delighted everybody as he dwelt upon the great advance made since the last Conference, humorously portrayed the weaknesses and inadequacy of diplomacy, and urged the establishment of a permanent international tribunal as the only satisfactory means for adjusting disputes between the nations. The other two speakers discussed the unprecedented growth of public opinion during the past year, and the deplorableness of the Senate's action in rejecting the arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

The second session, Wednesday evening, was given up to the consideration of the causes of the defeat of the arbitration treaty, though the discussion took a wider range. The speakers were Dr. C. H. Payne of New York City, Judge Alden Chester of the Supreme Court of New York, Hon. W. M. Jones and Hon. John S. Gilbert of New York, Hon. George S. Hale of Boston, President Julius D. Dreher of Roanoke College, and others. All deplored the action of the Senate as unfortunate, but several of the speakers thought that condemnation of senators should not be indulged in, especially condemnation of their motives. The causes assigned for the failure of the treaty, so far as the speakers pointed out reasons, were about such as have been given in the general public discussions of the subject. At the close of the dis-

cussion Mr. Edmunds pointed out that even the serious reasons brought by senators against the treaty had, in his judgment, no real validity.

The two sessions on Thursday were devoted to the consideration of the present status of the arbitration movement and the measures to be advocated for its further promotion. The consensus of opinion was that the cause is much stronger to-day than it was a year ago; that the action of the Senate does not represent public opinion in this country, and that the defeat of the treaty has not permanently affected the progress of the movement. The speaking at the morning session, at which this phase of the subject was under consideration, was, though not always directly to the point, exceptionally interesting and inspiring. Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, Professor Jean C. Bracq of Vassar, Dr. Carroll of *The Independent*, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of New York City, Dr. Henry M. Booth, Alfred H. Love and others participated in the discussion.

At the opening of Thursday evening's session Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, whose deafness prevents him from following any discussion, was called upon, and gave a most inspiring speech, in which he expressed his profound conviction that the peace of the world will come. The subject of the measures to be advocated for the further promotion of the arbitration movement were then discussed by Professor Clark of Columbia, Judge Stiness of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, Mr. George F. Seward, ex-minister to China, Col. George E. Waring, Mrs. H. J. Bailey, President Taylor of Vassar, Hon. E. B. Hinsdale, Rev. George P. Mains, Dr. P. S. Moxom and others. The speakers went somewhat into the educational aspects of the subject, but stress was laid upon the point that the movement should be pushed along the line of the Anglo-American treaty, where so much has already been won.

The Conference began its work on Friday morning by sending a telegram to Queen Victoria congratulating her on her jubilee and expressing the hope that peace might continue between her land and this through all coming ages. The educating and influencing of public opinion being the topic of the morning, instructive addresses were made by Robert Treat Paine, Miss Lucia T. Ames of Boston, Judge Morris of Baltimore, Rev. Charles L. Thompson of New York City, Professor N. P. Gilman of Meadville, Pa., Marshall H. Bright of *Christian Work*, Col. Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, Rev. Charles F. Dole, Rev. B. Fay Mills, Rev. Joseph May, Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, Dr. H. A. Hazen, E. G. Whitaker, president of the New York State Bar Association, Dr. Hale, etc. Some of the points in these speeches were that Americans must be faithful to arbitration as the American principle, that we must have a higher patriotism which recognizes the identity of our true national interests with the interests

of mankind, that the legal methods of the world are steadily advancing and extending to international relations, that arbitration leaflets should be circulated by the thousand, that people should not promote peace with one hand and war with the other, that the stopping of atrocities in Cuba and Armenia would be entirely consistent with peace principles, that the old soldiers are true peace men, that an embassy should be sent to European governments, that a plan for an international tribunal like that of the New York Bar Association should be vigorously promoted.

The closing session on Friday evening was opened with an eloquent address by President Gates of Amherst, who showed that international fraternity is essential to the truest and noblest patriotism. Mr. Capen, on behalf of the Business Committee, then presented the platform of the Conference, which the Committee had constructed following the general spirit and drift of the discussions. After the addition of a phrase or two, it was adopted unanimously and enthusiastically, and sent that night to the Associated Press. Closing remarks, in connection with resolutions of thanks, were then made by James Grant Wilson, Dr. L. Y. Graham, Alfred H. Love and Judge J. H. Stiness, after which Mr. Edmunds concluded the exercises in a very beautiful and impressive description of the way in which an all-pervading atmosphere of peace must be created and enlarged through faithful and unceasing efforts on the part of the friends of humanity.

The Conference grew more and more interesting and inspiring to the very last, and its influence in promoting the cause in whose behalf it was called will, through the character of the men and women composing it, and through the ten thousand copies of the Proceedings which are to be published, be great and lasting.

#### PLATFORM OF THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

"The civilized world may well rejoice at the unprecedented progress of the cause of international arbitration during the last year.

We deplore the temporary check to the cause by the failure of the Senate to ratify the proposed treaty with England; but we recall the majority of the Senate in its favor, large, though less than the necessary two-thirds, and we believe that while the small minority honestly opposed it, their reasons were not such as to command permanent support. The overwhelming majority of the country should only be stimulated by this temporary failure to more zealous activity, urging our Executive to renew the treaty, with such modifications, if any, as may be approved in the light of the recent study of the subject by the Senate. Our country should also make a similar treaty with France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland, whose Parliaments have taken action in

favor of a permanent system of arbitration between civilized nations, and with all other countries which may take similar action. We look forward hopefully to the creation in some form of an international court, always open for the settlement of differences which diplomacy may fail to adjust, to which court any nation may resort.

The thanks of this Conference are tendered to ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote for their eminent services to the cause of international arbitration, and to President McKinley and Secretary Sherman for their hearty support of the same great cause. The outburst of public approval of this treaty proves the growing power of Christian conscience. The pulpit, the press, colleges and associations of the bar, of trade and of labor have given almost unanimous support in behalf of the cause."

#### THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The message of President McKinley to the Senate on the 16th ult., transmitting the treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, brings up for fresh consideration the whole subject which created so much excitement four years ago. There will be ample time for the fullest investigation and discussion of the subject, as the Senate is not likely to act on the treaty until the regular session next winter.

The President's message gives no reasons in favor of annexation, except the assumed one that political union with the United States is a logical outcome of the policy of this country toward the Sandwich Islands for three quarters of a century. It seems to us, on the contrary, that if the islands have up to this time maintained their independence, under what has practically amounted to a protectorate on the part of the United States, the historic argument, so far as it may properly be used, would be that this independence should continue, under the protectorate, if need be, of this country. But this historic reasoning does not seem to us to be of any special value one way or the other.

One of the chief reasons given in favor of annexation is that if the United States does not take Hawaii, some other nation will. This reason, when examined, is found to be either the dictate of a groundless fear, or a pure pretense, to cover up some motive which it is not thought prudent to divulge. Hawaii now has a stable republican government, capable of being extended and gradually giving the people of the islands all that they need, and shall prove equal to, in the way of development in free political institutions. The government is probably stronger than any that has ever before existed on the islands. The United States, certainly, is much more powerful to-day than at any previous time within the seventy-five years since she undertook to preserve Hawaiian independence. Why, therefore, should her protection be less security to-day